THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Bargains for All

At the Opera House Shoe Store.

In Point of Fact,

The only place to get a Cloak for the in coming season is at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Success and Merit.

A man with wealth, but that is no evidence of peculiar merit. There is merit, however in the ready-made clothing sold by N. Grossmayer & Co. 47 Fifth street. Every garment bought at this popular clothing warehouse can be relied upon for its durability, good make and cheapness.

For Everything

Elegant, stylish and beautiful in Ladies' Winter Wrappers, go to the Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store, No. 73 Market street.

Low Priced Pianos.

Extract from *Musical Review*—The following are the chief reasons of their (Haines Brothers') great success:

1st. They were from the very start intelligent practical workmen, who not only knew how to make up their instruments every thing known improvement, but who were and still are bold enough to try new experiments and see how pianos might possibly further improved,

2d. They were not only men of integrity and uprightness, whose word was as good as their bond, but soon excellence came to allow themselves, for the sake of realizing money quickly, to throw together a piano from unseasoned or improper materials. Every instrument must, as in course, be as good as they know how to make it, before they would suffer it to go out of their hands. The consequence is that every Piano they send out becomes an eloquent, silent upon the establishment whose naimit bears—a standing advertisement worth a hundred newspaper puffs.

3d. They may still be found in their factories with coats off and shirt sleeves rolled up, personally making or superintending the making of every essential part of each instrument. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, who has been the sole agent for Haines Brothers for the last seven teen years, has just received fifteen Pianos from their factory, to which the attention of persons wishing the cheapest, first class Piano in market is respectfully directed. These instruments range in price from $300 to $600.

It is Really Astonishing

To one lasting an observing and sensible glance, to see the profusion that our city hall s have arrived at in beautiful Wraps. The matter is easily accounted for when we consider and ponder the matter over. And know that the Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store, No. 73 Market street, has the credit for the most stylish promenade garment west of New York.

Parlors Wanted.

A physician is desirous of obtaining the use of a well furnished front and back parlors, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. Address M. D., Postoffice box 646.

An Earnest Solicitation

To our fair readers who want to protect themselves from the wintry blasts, is to go to Spence's No. 73 Market street.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Winter Term opens December 6. Apply immediately.

Stylish, Snobby and Stunning

Is the beautiful and coquettish Skating Coat, only to be seen a. Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Prices for Our Reduction Sale.

At 12½c per yard, a good assortment of dark prints, short bleached muslin, part with unbleached muslin and dress goods, formerly 25c per yard.

At 18½c a cutline, formerly 25c. A variety of dress goods, formerly twice the price, and all wool flannels, &c.

At 25c muslins formerly 32c to 37½c, together with a great variety of dress goods, formerly 50c.

At 37½c dress goods formerly 75c, including new and beautiful plaids, &c.

At 50c no cut astoni hing bargains in dress goods.

At 75c new and beautiful dress goods, formerly at 87½c to $1 50 per yard.

At 87½c merinos, repps, empress cloths, poplins, &c., all new, redreed as above

At $1 00 poplins, merinos, empress cloths and other dress goods, in great variety and choicest colors, reduced equally with the above.

We give these quotations to indicate the pr ces to which we have reduced our entire stock. J. W. Barker & Co. 59 Market street.

Beer Cheap Pianos—Hints to Purchasers—When a dealer wants to pass off his low priced pianos for first class workmanship ask him to take out the mechanism and prove to you they contain the following essential points to wit: 1 The felt hammers capped with leather, the pressed felt strings from cutting them. The holes of the keys lined with cloth to keep them from rattling. They are dear at any price, and not worth having unless they are provided with these improvements. We offer the Mason & Hamlin Pianos, which, at about one half the usual cost, contain all the qualities of first class Pianos viz:

The Mixed Piano has leather capped hammers,

The Mixed Piano has the felted strings,

The Mixed Piano has the French grand action.

The Mixed Piano has ivory key fronts.

There are no other Pianos of equal merit at the price can boast of these advantages. Call and see them.

Preserve this notice for reference and protection.

H. Kleber & Bro., Pittsburgh, Sole Agents for the Mixed Pianos.

James Onsley.

Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man, James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to, either at these virtuous cities had better see him ere he "flights out." He knows the ropes. Leaves on the 26th December. Can be found in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

The best Stock of Cloths

In Pittsburgh for ladies' or gentlemen's use, can be found at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.

To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not fee able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of the various styles of pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good piano for the price. They are the most substantially built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the cheap pianos of the day, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and by a saving of labor on those parts, which neither affect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; many can be bought at a less price. Such pianos we do not keep, raving found by our own and others experience, that pianos so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one ca buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable pianos, we at once secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates All persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market, should not fail to call and examine them before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

For an Elegant Cloak,

made into a Basque, Sacque, Talma or Circular, made from the following fabrics: Swiss Velvet, Chinchilla, Velvet Beaver, Whitney, or any of the new popular brands of cloth, go to Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing the finest quality of solid silver spring full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The trade may rely upon this which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design, at a much less cost than distinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of a character which for extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO.

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary partic ularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade mark, as many articles have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers th roughout the country. no12-eod-ym

A Great Incentive

For the Ladies, is the well conducted Cloak House, No. 73 Market street.

Hygienic Wine.

The most eminent physicians prescribe this invaluable *tonic*. Hygienic Wine is not a secret preparation as shown by the published *formula*. It is really a most delightful tonic, and was ordered as such, after a careful test, by the most prominent members of the *American Medical Association* with their signatures. It is made of the finest Sherry, and imported direct from Paris. A single Trial will convince you of its superiority. For sale by all leading Druggists. R. E. Sellers & Co., Agents. WHS

Lectures To-Night.

DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.—This distinguished literator will lecture this evening at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, on the subject of "Travels Abroad, and Persons whom I Met." This is said by those who have had the pleasure of hearing it, to be a most agreeable and entertaining lecture, and the well established reputation of its authorship gives us assurance of its admirable literary character. Parties desiring to secure reserved seats for the lecture should call at the Academy this morning.

REV. C. A. DICKEY.—This eloquent young divine will lecture this evening in the Fifth U. P. Church, corner Wylie and Webster streets, for the benefit of the Sabbath School. on the interesting subject, "Aim and Success." The object for which the lecture will be given is a most deserving one, as our Sabbath schools should receive as generous and careful support as our public common schools, and the children should be filled by all friends of the religious education of our youth. Aside from the object being commendable, however, the lecture will be an eloquent and instructive one.

MONEY WANTED.—The attention of moneyed men, who may desire to invest in a valuable mortgage, is directed to the card in another column, headed "wanted, $20,000."

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1866. NO. 76.

FIRST EDITION,

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tenure of Office.

SPEECH OF HON. THOS. WILLIAMS, OF PITTSBURGH.

Selection of Jurors in U. S. Courts.

Bill Relating to Appointments.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Sumner's Reconstruction Resolutions.

The Bill to Admit Nebraska Called Up.

Removals from the Senate Committees.

Prohibiting the Re-election of the President.

Mexican Question in Committee

Ortega's Claims as President Favored.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1866.

Hon. Thomas Williams on the Tenure of Office.

The House had a two hours session to-day, most of which was occupied by Mr. Williams, of Pittsburgh, in a speech on a bill reported by him from the Judiciary Committee last session, to regulate the tenure of office. He claimed that Congress could regulate the entire question of removals and appointments, and that by the Constitution, no power outside of Congress could remove from office could be made without the consent of the Senate. His remarks towards the close were severe on the President. A number of amendments were offered to perfect the bill, and it was then postponed until to-morrow. The indications are that it will pass by a very large majority.

Jurors in U. S. Courts.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relating to the qualification of jurors in United States Courts. This measure relates to the selection of juries in prospective trials for treason, and provides that a man shall not be disqualified from becoming a juror on account of having formed opinions from newspaper reports or rumors, provided he can, upon oath, declare his ability to render a verdict according to the law and the evidence. After some debate, it was laid aside for future action.

Pension Agents.

The Invalid Pension Committee of the House also reported back to-day the Senate bill to give the President the power to appoint, at his discretion, Pension Agents throughout the United States. This elicited immediate and general opposition, and the bill was referred to the Committee. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said the President had made some unpopular appointments to these offices, especially in Illinois, and he desired an amendment to the bill requiring the confirmation of such appointments to be made by the Senate. Mr. Stevens said the Court shall make such order for carrying out the sentence already passed, or for passing sentence if none has been passed, or for the discharge of the prisoner convicted, on bail or otherwise, as justice requires. In order to obtain leave the consent of the Attorney General must be had. Only eight days now remain to do so.

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THE MILITARY ARM.

What Our Generals Say.

General Grant's report, dated November 31st, 1866, says the volunteer force in service at the time of his last report has been almost entirely replaced by the regular army, which is chiefly organized under the act of Congress of July 9th, 1866. He says it has been deemed necessary to keep a military force in all of the late rebellious States, to insure the execution of law, and to protect life and property against the acts of those who, as yet, will acknowledge no law but force. He adds that on the whole, the condition of the States that were in rebellion against the Government may be regarded as good enough to warrant the hope that but a short time will intervene before the bulk of the troops now occupying them can be sent to our growing Territories, where they are so much needed.

He refers to the reports of his subordinates, Generals Sherman, Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, Sickles, Mcllowell, Pope and Steele, which he also submits. He suggests, for the consideration of Congress, the propriety of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, and the abolition of Indian agencies, with the exception of a limited number of Inspectors. The reason for this change is that it would result in greater economy of expenditure, and diminution of conflict between the Indian and white races.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT

Gives a general review of affairs in the Indian country. He proposes to make various restrictions on the wandering tribes. He says the Indians who have been located on reservations have given little or no trouble during the last year. He proposes to restrict the Sioux to the north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, and east of the new road to Montana; to restrict the Arrapahoes, Comanches, and other south western Indians to the south of the Arkansas and east of the Rio Grande; and the latter tribes can probably, by proper means, be got to live upon reservations near the Cherokees.

GENERAL POPE'S REPORT

Refers to the depredations of the Ute Indians, and also to the hostilities carried on against the white settlers by other predatory tribes to his department. He says the country is gradually progressing, and adds that "the act of emancipation has been ratified constitutionally by the people of the States to which it applies. The entire future of South Carolina has recognized the civil rights of freedmen as defined by the Federal laws, and in the courts of that State Carolina the courts are open to freedmen for the redress of wrongs and protection. In South Carolina they are competent to testify in all cases, without disqualification on account of color, and are treated in all respects as white master. Their dwellings, schools, churches, and property are protected and secured. Contracts for labor are free to cultivate the soil for themselves, or to engage in any lawful calling, for such time and such wages as may be agreed on. It is only just to declare, as the result of my observation, that the conduct of the colored population has been such as to fully justify the opinion held that as freemen they will be even reliable, worthy and useful citizens. Conspicuous among the better tendencies of the race is their respect for religion. Devoted to their churches and preachers, they habitually attend divine service and engage with singular earnestness in all religious exercises. The belief is almost universal among the freed people that their deliverance from servitude was the act of God."

GENERAL SICKLES'S REPORT

Refers briefly to affairs in the Carolinas and the remainder of his department. He says the condition of affairs in South Carolina shows a gradual progress, and adds that "the act of emancipation has been ratified constitutionally by the people of the States to which it applies. The entire future of South Carolina has recognized the civil rights of freedmen as defined by the Federal laws, and in the courts of that State Carolina the courts are open to freedmen for the redress of wrongs and protection. In South Carolina they are competent to testify in all cases, without disqualification on account of color, and are treated in all respects as white master. Their dwellings, schools, churches, and property are protected and secured. Contracts for labor are free to cultivate the soil for themselves, or to engage in any lawful calling, for such time and such wages as may be agreed on. It is only just to declare, as the result of my observation, that the conduct of the colored population has been such as to fully justify the opinion held that as freemen they will be even reliable, worthy and useful citizens. Conspicuous among the better tendencies of the race is their respect for religion. Devoted to their churches and preachers, they habitually attend divine service and engage with singular earnestness in all religious exercises. The belief is almost universal among the freed people that their deliverance from servitude was the act of God."

GENERAL HALLECK'S REPORT

Refers briefly to the Apaches, and he says this tribe is a bitter enemy to all white settlers, having been at war with them for the last half century. He says that all efforts to civilize them will be unavailing until it is destroyed or thoroughly conquered. His style of warfare is simply that of murder and robbery of travelers and isolated settlements, and he says that for the last year they have been in the vicinity of the line recrossing into Mexico, after the commission of outrages. The expedition being abandoned, the men organized for the expedition were discharged, and the services already had are suspended, and there is no authority now to enforce them. The application will be made under the thirteenth section of the act respecting new States and Territories, approved July 25, 1866, as follows: "In case a new trial be refused, the Court shall make such order for carrying out the sentence already passed, or for passing sentence if none has been passed, or for the discharge of the prisoner convicted, on bail or otherwise, as justice requires. In order to obtain leave the consent of the Attorney General must be had. Only eight days now remain to do so.

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THE FENIANS.

$1,000 Reward for Stephens.

Another Potato Crop Failure.

The Attempted Incendiarism in Canada.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The *World's* Dublin correspondence, under date November 21st, says: A reward of one thousand pounds had been offered for the arrest of James Stephens. There is a perfect stagnation in commercial circles. Trade is at a complete stand still. The potato crop is alleged to be a failure, and everything goes to prove that if something is not done for Ireland during the coming year the country will present a picture of misery and poverty worse than in previous times.

TORONTO, C. W., December 5.—The Toronto Mail history has received a complete set of new brass guns from England.

Col. Jervois has arrived to establish a military school of instruction is to be established here, under the superintendence of Major Holmes.

A man named Medwell was arrested yesterday evening, charged with using seditious language. He will be brought before court this morning.

SWITZERLAND, C. E., December 5.—The Court has opened, and resumed the murder trials. There are some circumstances connected with Smodwell's attempt to set fire to the jail, which indicate the presence of confederates outside. The vessel which Sudden had in possession of the prisoners when admitted to jail, in all of them underwent a ludicrous search. It is certain that it must have been conveyed to him into the jail. Other circumstances also indicate the same conclusion. Only one person a person residing in the District was discovered in the jail yard in animated conversation with the prisoners, but the police allowed him to escape, but he is known. Guards are now posted at every point outside, so that it would be possible to hold communication with prisoners. Madden is to be kept in his cell for forty eight hours, on bread and water, in order to him to meditate on the failure of his incendiary scheme.

MONTREAL, December 5.—It is reported that the Fenians are holding meetings at St. Albans, and funds are subscribed for a special purpose to apply for a writ of error on the grounds that the Judges of Queen's Bench, Lower Canada, Pleas omitted in refusing to grant the rule nisi to make an order for the carrying out of sentences where the prisoners have been under sentence sentences already had are suspended, and there is no authority now to enforce them. The application will be made under the thirteenth section of the act respecting new States and Territories, passed July 25, 1866, as follows: "In case a new trial be refused, the Court shall make such order for carrying out the sentence already passed, or for passing sentence if none has been passed, or for the discharge of the prisoner convicted, on bail or otherwise, as justice requires. In order to obtain leave the consent of the Attorney General must be had. Only eight days now remain to do so.

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Escobedo attacked Canales on the 27th, when a desperate battle ensued, lasting three days, resulting in the defeat of Escobedo, with a loss of three hundred men, including Gen. Espinosa. Canales's loss is seventy five. Escobedo lays his defeat to the interference of United States troops.

Another dispatch says that Escobedo attacked Canales in Matamoras on Tuesday morning at half past five o'clock, but fell back after two hours of a desperate struggle. One occasion of his defeat was the fact that Taladro arrived with three days before, by a body of American troops, who relieved Canales of the care of the city, and left him to use his full force in defending the fortifications. Escobedo indignantly complained of the action of the Americans, and still expects reinforcements, when he will renew the attack. Meanwhile the American flag floats within the besieged defenses.

Additional accounts state that Col. J. C. Perkins, of the 34th Colored Infantry, is in command of Matamoras. A portion of the 4th Cavalry occupy the city. It appears that Canales officially stated to Gen. Sedgwick that owing to his inability to pay his troops he could no longer control them, whereupon Sedgwick immediately demanded the surrender of the place, which was granted. Escobedo lost in the battle with Canales over seven hundred men. Gen. Cape Vincent, owing to the moral effect of the presence of American troops in the city, and claimed that Sedgwick was instructed from Washington to afford him all the assistance he might require to sustain the cause of Juarez, and instead of doing so he assisted Canales, who is in open rebellion. During the fight Colonel Randall, who commanded the American troops in the sickness of Perkins, sent word to Escobado that the United States troops occupied the place, and that he should not advance beyond the fortifications without consulting him. Escobedo responded that he should be guided by circumstances, and Randall, finding bad orders not to fire upon Escobedo's men, made arrangements to withdraw the American forces. Escobedo's defeat left them, however, in unopposed occupation of the city.

The very latest accounts say the city has been turned over to Escobedo, and he is in possession.

Advices from the city of Mexico state that the Liberals had been completely routed near San Luis Potosi, and that a thousand imperial cavalry were moving on Monterey, when is undefended.

FROM BOSTON.

U. S. District Court—Murderer Sentenced—Soldiers' Monument—Death of a Colored Lawyer.

BOSTON, December 4.—The December term of the United States District Court commenced this morning.

On the 22nd of May last, John Moran, of Roxbury, was found guilty of the murder of his brother-in-law, Mary Ellen Lawrence, a resident of her father in Roxbury, on the 25th of March previous. On the same day of the finding of Moran's guilt, sentence of death was passed, and he has been lying in Dedham jail since that time. After the decision of the question of his sanity was raised in defense, and this forenoon a petition on that ground, which had been under consideration for a month, and the execution of the death sentence to imprisonment for life, was read. Attorney Matthews, of counsel. After a full hearing in the matter, it was rejected, and the last Friday of January, 1867 was set apart as the day for the sentence to out to be executed.

It has been decided by the committee on the erection of the soldiers' monument in this city, to have the corner-stone laid on New Year's day, and the military of the city will probably parade on the occasion of the commencement of the work.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade, held yesterday afternoon, communications were read and referred to the appropriate committee, concerning the project of establishing a nautical school, the transportation of ice, and the necessity of additional railway facilities.

John R. Rock, a well known colored lawyer of this city, and the first colored man ever admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, died at his residence on Phillips street, yesterday, of consumption.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Convicted of Murder—Important Decision.

BALTIMORE, December 5.—Wm Richardson, who was tried in the criminal court yesterday for the murder of Benjamin Jones, was acquitted.

Judge Spencer, of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, has decided against the validity of the claims of certain negro apprentices, and restored them to their parents, who had petitioned for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This decision affects a number of cases, as invalidates nearly all indentures so nearly entered into with a view to effect of emancipation took effect in Maryland.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, December 5.—A large number of French Canadians are returning from the States for winter employments.

The Victoria rifles, of which the late Colonel Howard had command, purpose raising a monument to his memory.

A private letter received here states that the only surviving descendant of Columbus will shortly visit this country.

THE FENIANS.

$1,000 Reward for Stephens.

Another Potato Crop Failure.

The Attempted Incendiarism in Canada.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The *World's* Dublin correspondence, under date November 21st, says: A reward of one thousand pounds had been offered for the arrest of James Stephens. There is a perfect stagnation in commercial circles. Trade is at a complete stand still. The potato crop is alleged to be a failure, and everything goes to prove that if something is not done for Ireland during the coming year the country will present a picture of misery and poverty worse than in previous times.

TORONTO, C. W., December 5.—The Toronto Mail history has received a complete set of new brass guns from England.

Col. Jervois has arrived to establish military school of instruction is to be established here, under the superintendence of Major Holmes.

A man named Medwell was arrested yesterday evening, charged with using seditious language. He will be brought before court this morning.

SWITZERLAND, C. E., December 5.—The Court has opened, and resumed the murder trials. There are some circumstances connected with Smodwell's attempt to set fire to the jail, which indicate the presence of confederates outside. The vessel which Sudden had in possession of the prisoners when admitted to jail, in all of them underwent a ludicrous search. It is certain that it must have been conveyed to him into the jail. Other circumstances also indicate the same conclusion. Only one person a person residing in the District was discovered in the jail yard in animated conversation with the prisoners, but the police allowed him to escape, but he is known. Guards are now posted at every point outside, so that it would be possible to hold communication with prisoners. Madden is to be kept in his cell for forty eight hours, on bread and water, in order to him to meditate on the failure of his incendiary scheme.

MONTREAL, December 5.—It is reported that the Fenians are holding meetings at St. Albans, and funds are subscribed for a special purpose to apply for a writ of error on the grounds that the Judges of Queen's Bench, Lower Canada, Pleas omitted in refusing to grant the rule nisi to make an order for the carrying out of sentences where the prisoners have been under sentence sentences already had are suspended, and there is no authority now to enforce them. The application will be made under the thirteenth section of the act respecting new States and Territories, passed July 25, 1866, as follows: "In case a new trial be refused, the Court shall make such order for carrying out the sentence already passed, or for passing sentence if none has been passed, or for the discharge of the prisoner convicted, on bail or otherwise, as justice requires. In order to obtain leave the consent of the Attorney General must be had. Only eight days now remain to do so.

BY THE CABLE.

French Evacuation of Rome.

FENIAN ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

Evacuation of Rome.

ROME, December 5.—Gen. Montebello, commander of the French forces in this city, embarked to-day on a French iron-clad. He was upon leaving the following address to the troops: "I have received orders to embark for France. I am happy to announce that the Pontifical army is now sufficiently organized to march alone. I have confidence that it will fulfill its duty. I am proud to have commanded you. Soldiers, I shall always remember with pleasure the time I have passed with you."

Italian Envoy to be Received by the Pope

FLORENCE, December 5.—It is stated on high authority that the Pope has decided to receive Vegesel, the Envoy of the Italian government.

Fenian Arrests.

LONDON, December 5.—Rumors of a split in the cabinet continue. The reports have to this connection with the name of Mr. Disraeli, who has no intention of leaving the ministry.

Fenian Arrests.

DUBLIN, December 5.—The police and military are still active in the search for Fenians. Over a hundred arrests have been made to-day, and confined in prison under a strong guard.

Prussia and Saxony

BERLIN, December 5.—Prussia and Saxony have amicably settled the difficulties that existed between them.

Bismarck.

BERLIN, December 5.—Count Bismarck has resumed the discharge of his duties as Prime Minister.

Harbor Defenses at Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, December 5.—The plans for naval and harbor defense suggested by Captain Ericsson, of Monitor fame, are being considered by the Swedish Government.

The President's Message.

LONDON, December 5.—President Johnson's message has had no effect upon funds or American securities.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, December 5.—The steamship City of Boston, from New York on the 26th, arrived this morning and proceeded to Liverpool.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 5.—Noon.—Consols for money, 86¾. American securities: United States 6-20s, 70½; Erie, shares, 36½; Illinois Central, 87½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—Cotton steady at previous rates. Sales to day of 10,000 bales. Middling uplands are still quoted at 11d.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Murder Near Washington, Pa.

Mr. E. W. Dinsmore Shot and Killed.

Arrest and Confession of One of the Murderers.

WHEELING, VA., December 5.—About ten o'clock on Tuesday night, two men visited the residence of Mr. Dinsmore, on the Middletown road, six miles from Washington, Pennsylvania, and called him from the house and shot him through the left breast, and also stabbed him with a knife. He died from the effects of his wounds a few hours afterwards. It is supposed the murderers intended robbing him of a large sum of money, which he had received from the sale of a few days previous, but were frightened off without accomplishing their purpose. A man named Fogler has been arrested, who is reported to have made a confession implicating another man named Montgomery, who is still at large. The perpetration of this atrocious deed caused great excitement in Washington and vicinity.

A special to the *Chronicle* gives the following particulars of the murder:

WASHINGTON, PA., December 5.—About ten o'clock last night, Mr. E. W. Dinsmore, a wealthy farmer, living in Hopewell township, six miles south of this city, was murdered in his own house, his throat being cut from ear to ear. Nothing was the matter with him when he was just retiring to bed when he was called to the door by a knocking, and on opening the door was pulled violently outside, and his throat cut. The boys were waked from their sleep by their father's cries, and on getting up, found their father weltering in his blood. They then ran to the house of a neighbor, and gave the alarm. Dr. Wilson was immediately summoned, but on arriving found Mr. Dinsmore dead. The murderers, after committing the deed, ransacked the house, and carried off a large sum of money, which they had obtained from the sale of cattle a few days previous. They then fled in the direction of Middletown. Their names are unknown. Mr. Dinsmore was a prominent citizen, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and family of children to mourn his untimely end.

Subsequent to the above, a man named Fogler was arrested, charged with the murder, and confessed the crime, implicating another man named Montgomery, who is still at large. The perpetration of this atrocious deed caused great excitement in Washington and vicinity.

The *

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

THE settled opinion in the more intelligent business circles appears to be, that the President in his message regards our foreign relations as not altogether satisfactory, either with England or France. The message brings our affairs with both of those nations to a point well calculated to create a deep interest, and cause future developments to be awaited with no little concern—especially with reference to the Mexican question.

THE feeling in Washington in favor of standing by the Amendment, and against forsaking it for some other plan, is said to be the preponderating one, and growing stronger. When the Amendment shall have been formally rejected, then will come up the question of something else—unless, indeed, it shall be decided that three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, which will ratify, are sufficient to give it effect. This latter is an important question, not to be disposed of by considerations of party policy. We shall probably hear much of it before the session is far advanced.

THE Louisville *Journal* hopes that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will be restored to all his former rights; in which case, it thinks, "he will be a good citizen and a valuable one." The country has had a trial with that man. He did his best—or worst—to have the rebellion—of which he was one of the earliest promoters—succeed, and has given no evidence that he has any other feeling than that of regret at its failure. What reason has the *Journal* to offer for the opinion that General BRECKINRIDGE would be "a good citizen?" And will the *Journal* pretend that his offense merits nothing but amnesty at the hands of the government he labored so hard to destroy?

A MEMORIAL to Congress has been signed by all the presiding judges of the late Congressional election in Baltimore for the displacement of Messrs. ARCHER and PHELPS, members elect over JOHN L. THOMAS, and STUART, Republicans. The ground taken is that ARCHER and PHELPS were elected by persons disfranchised for their disloyalty—a large majority of the legal vote having been cast for THOMAS and STUART. The question would seem to belong to the Fortieth Congress.

THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES.

This new telegraph corporation, as we learn, is about to open its wires from Pittsburgh to the East on Monday. These wires will give the public a new and a vigorously managed independent telegraph line, reaching Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston and the intermediate cities and towns. Wheeling will be reached in a very short time.

This new enterprise has been pushed along so quietly that the public are not generally aware of the existence of the company, or the scope of its plans; and a brief statement of its objects and general purpose will no doubt be interesting to the business world.

The company works and operates under charters from the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland, and it proposes to extend its wires to St. Louis, on the South West, and Milwaukee on the North West. At Cincinnati and St. Louis its wires will connect with those of the Southern Telegraph Company, whose lines extend to New Orleans, through the principal Southern cities and towns. At Baltimore they connect with the Insulated Lines telegraph company to Boston, and from there with the International Lines to Halifax, Nova Scotia. This combination forms a complete and independent line from New Orleans to Halifax. The line, although the property of four distinct corporations, is under agreements, worked as one, so far as transmission of messages is concerned. Of these corporations the Pacific and Atlantic is the most important, as forming the key to the whole, as well as being the most extended in length. That this important line may at all times be maintained free from those stock manipulations which have from time to time, swept out of existence independent corporations, such arrangements have been made as will, so far as possible, guard against any attempt to absorb it. The stock is subscribed for with the express stipulation that the line shall in no way be consolidated with any other, unless with the written consent of three-fourths of the holders of stock. Undertaken as a purely commercial enterprise, with the view of affording increased telegraphic facilities to the public, the stock has been pro-rated among those important towns and cities the wires of the corporation will reach. The amount assigned to Pittsburgh, we learn, was five thousand shares, the greater part of which have been taken. The entire capital stock authorized is three million dollars. The par value of the shares is twenty-five dollars each. It is not thought that it will require the sale of the whole three millions to reach the points to which it is at present projected to run the wires.

The cost of the three hundred and fifty miles of the line now completed leads the officers of the company to suppose that about one and a half millions will be the cost of the line when completed from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis, connecting with all the important Western towns and cities.

The line, we learn, is being constructed in the most thorough manner, with forty poles to the mile. The poles are thirty feet long—set firmly five feet in the ground—each pole being ten inches in diameter at the butt and five and a half inches at the top. The corporation has been organized with the intention of making it *a Western enterprise*, and the effort is made to have the majority of the stock taken by the business men of the West. With that view, Pittsburgh has been selected as the headquarters of the Association. Its chief offices will be here, and a majority of its officers will reside here. The stock allotted to Pittsburgh has been taken up by our best business men—and such, we understand, has been the case in those other cities in which the stock books have been opened. With but little noise, and no attempt to create an excitement relative to its stock by any parade of promises or expectations of dividends, the officers of the corporation have gotten the enterprise well under way, and are pushing its extension of wires rapidly. For all this quiet, unostentatious progress, the sale of its stock has been largely in advance of the necessities for construction, although the line has been built since its working gangs got fairly under way, at an average of from four to five miles per day.

The allotment of stock has been small to Pittsburgh as well at to other cities—the object of the officers being to confine the sale of stock to the smallest amount necessary to properly construct, in a substantial manner equip, and put in perfect working order the line. The desire in in thus controlling the sale of stock is, we presume, with the view of having the actual amount of stock issued and calling for dividends as small as possible upon the completion of the line.

The stock books in this city are open at the banking houses of HANNA, HART & CO., and ROBINSON, MCCLEAN & CO., also, at the temporary office of the Company, at the Board of Trade Rooms. We learn that the Company anticipate reaching Cincinnati with their wires in February, Chicago in May, and St. Louis in July of the coming year. For the accomplishment of this progress there will be at work strong gangs of pole setters and wire stringers all winter.

THE free trade papers are not pleased with Secretary MCCULLOCH's report, because, as they contend, he favors a discriminate tariff, adjusted to the internal revenue system, as necessary to pay the debt. The New York *Commercial*, out-and-out free trade, concludes an extended examination of the report thus: "We confess that, after reading the report of Mr. MCCULLOCH, we find it impossible to believe any longer that he is the leader who is to lead us to the promised land."

THE testimony of Governor ORR, of South Carolina, in favor of the negro people is very satisfactory. He says that where they have been adequately compensated for their labor and treated with kindness, they have worked faithfully. What more could be said for *any class* of laboring people? But the naming of the condition intimates that they have not in all cases been fairly paid or kindly treated. While admitting that there is indolence and improvidence among many, the Governor declares that the amount of work done voluntarily by the emancipated people, may well excite surprise. His views are enlightened and humane. We are glad to see that he commends State provision for the aged, infirm and hopless, of the colored race, the same as for whites in the like condition.

POLITICAL MORTALITY.

Not morality—political mortality is a theme that, except in the abstract, abounds with perplexing problems, which we do not volunteer to solve. The moral philosopher finds in this subject an easier task than the moral historian. We assume the toll of neither. The title at the head of our article describes its subject to a *t*. We give it in its retrospective aspect, not so much as a "tribute of respect" to the dead, as a *memento mori* to the living.

On the reassembling of Congress, and the reappearance in the newspapers of the names and documents of public functionaries, we are impressively reminded of the mortality that has, within six years, decimated the ranks of politicians in our country. Accompanying and following the sirocco of rebellion, an epidemic has swept over the United States, and carried off into oblivion, or a fame less enviable, a generation of politicians who once figured conspicuously in our national affairs. The places that once knew them, know them no more, and will know them no more, forever. Names once familiar to the eye, in creditable connection with the proceedings of our national Government, are now never seen in any journal of the land. If they are inquired after, it is in more curiosity; if they are mentioned, it is in execration or contempt.

Not one of the class has escaped. The political malady of rebellion has, in every case, resulted in political death. Some of the victims are buried out of sight, in their remote and obscure plantations, where even the "inferior race" pay them no reverence; some wander, ghost-like in foreign lands, exiles through fear and conscious guilt.

Judicial action has not consigned one to the scaffold, but the CAIN mark is upon them, legibly and indelibly, by the spontaneous verdict of the American people and they are politically dead, though they should drag out their animal life to the age of METHUSALEH. The clemency that has passed their forfeit lives, will never be extended to their political resuscitation. The States that they have ruined will have to raise up a new set and a new sort of politicians.

The political mortality of the past six years has not, however, been confined to the active and avowed participants in the rebellion. A large proportion of those who were most intimate with them, and contracted a measure of their infection, have also gone under. Their names, once conspicuous and influential, have dropped off the rolls of Congress, and disappeared from the public journals of the country. They have fallen victims to the political contagion with which they indulged a too close and fond familiarity. And their resurrection is scarcely more probable than that of the friends whom "they loved not wisely but too well."

The verdict of the American people is just and wise. It deems the disturbance of the public peace by insurrectionary war to be no trifle. It deems the wanton, and concerted, and treacherous conspiracy of these men for the overthrow of the Union, to have been a tremendous crime, and its decision, that they shall henceforward have no part in the administration of public affairs, is, we believe, as irreversible as it is just and wise. The worst sectional and personal ambition of these infatuated politicians led them, under a vain estimate of their power, to seek the overthrow of the people's peaceful and prosperous government. Their effort only brought down *debris* enough to bury the guilty assailants of the noble fabric, and under those ruins they are doomed to lie. Let their dishonored political graves be a warning to surviving political ambition.

MAXIMILIAN, poor man, is hard to keep track of. The news of him and his movements appears unreliable, but the appearance may be a consequence of its truth. The movements of the Emperor are irregular and uncertain, indicating indecision of purpose or lack of power. His abdication was announced, and he did leave the Capital and endeavor to leave the country. Again, when we expect him to reappear at Havana or even at the place where his forces surrendered, he is reported to be in the field again. It is remarkable, how little news we have of the real condition of Mexico, and of that little, how small a part is either reliable, or of any practical value. MAXIMILIAN is said to be personally an amiable gentleman. His condition in Mexico must be extremely embarrassing to him. Add to this his severe domestic sorrow, in the bodily and mental malady of his wife, and he appears more to be commiserated than hated. We wish him no worse destiny than a more comfortable and rightful home on the other side of the ocean.

South Carolina and Immigration.

At the last (extra) session of the South Carolina Legislature, a special committee was appointed to consider and report upon the best means of directing European immigration to that State. The report, prepared by Mr. John A. Wagner, a prominent citizen of Charleston, has just been published. It is an elaborate pamphlet, and considers the whole subject of immigration in a broad and liberal spirit. It urges the utility of the colored population, but shows by various statistics that the colored people are not only insufficient, but at present not wholly reliable on account of the transition state, produced by emancipation. Prior to the war the population of South Carolina was, in round numbers, seven hundred thousand, nearly equally divided between white and black. This gave it but twenty-three persons to the square mile. The territory of the State under tariffy flee conservation, and with a general introduction of all kinds of manufactures, can be made to sustain four millions with ease.

The "Great Policy" is to procure this additional population needed. After showing by abundant statistics the rapid increase of wealth which would follow a large European immigration, the report asks: "shall we remain satisfied with our present labor arrangements?" It then urges the adoption of a liberal policy for the future—a policy of putting the lands of the State into market at fair rates, of encouraging manufactures, of abolishing any existing laws discriminating unfavorably the rights of persons and property, of establishing immigrant aid, societies, under State auspices, to cooperate with the German Immigrant Society of New York, and other similar organizations, of erecting, for the use and protection of immigrants, and for securing them educational facilities, &c. South Carolina is evidently beginning to realize the fact that the world moves and that her people must move along with it, if they are ever to recover from their present depressed condition.

General Synod of German Reformed Church.

The General Synod of the German Reformed Church met in its second triennial session, in Lancaster, O., on Wednesday last, and organized by electing the following officers: Rev. Dr. Zacharias, D. D., of Frederick City, Maryland, President; Rev. D. Winters, of Dayton, first Vice President; Rev. S. H. Fisher, D. D. of Philadelphia, second Vice President; Rev. J. H. Reiter, of Miamisburg, English Stated Clerk; Rev. J. B. Kniest, of Buffalo, New York, German Stated Clerk. On Tuesday, Thanksgiving Day, Rev. H. Harbaugh, D. D. preached an eleqent sermon, as also did Rev. D. Gans, D. D., of Morristown, Pa., in the evening of the same day. Friday morning the General Board of Directors on Orphans' Home presented an interesting report, together with a charter for their government and protection. From this report it seems that two homes are recognized by the Board and their supervision. The Home at Bethlehem, Pa., was founded about three years ago. It has under its care between ninety and one hundred orphans. Received for it is held during this year for different sources, between $15,000 and $16,000. Rev. J. Fry Heyser is the efficient principal. "Heidelberg" is the delegate from the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church. Rev. Dr. Chambers addressed the Synod on the operations of that branch of the Reformed Church, which were of a most satisfactory character. The Standing Committees were then announced as follows: Religious exercises—Rev. E. E. Bucher, Chairman. Minutes of General Synod—Rev. S. H. Gissey. District Synod—Dr. G. W. Willard. Overtures—Rev. J. A. Peters. Correspondence with Sister Churches—Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger. State of Church—B. Baumann. Missions—Rev. S. Appel. Orphan's Home—Dr. Harbaugh. Nominations—J. Rinle. Finance—Max Stern. One of the items of special importance in the report of the Committee on Minutes of General Synod was the report of a special committee instructed to prepare a legal paper, setting forth how the Synod holds its church property. The committee was largely constituted of legal gentlemen, and presented an able report, which will settle existing difficulties and prevent any occasion for them in future.

POPULAR EDUCATION.—At Kuhlstown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, is located the "Keystone Normal School," the fourth of the kind in our State. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the progress of popular education in that section, says: "It is certainly one of the cheering signs of the times that right here, in the very center of the district in which the most determined opposition to the establishment of education was encountered for years—where, within the recollection of thousands, liberty poles were erected with the significant motto of "*Gegen die Frei Schuhl und ther felen schon*" ("against free schools and for fat oxen,") we now witness one of the noblest educational institutions in the great State of Pennsylvania soon to be hoard of; and most gratifying of all is the fact that this very element of Pennsylvania German is gradually becoming not only friendly, but enthusiastic in favor of the newly inaugurated system in their midst."

THE Pacific Mail Company, which commenced less than twenty years ago with a paid up capital of $20,000 and two small steamers, now owns a fleet of nearly thirty steamships, all paid for; and is said to have divided over ten millions of dollars in profits to the shareholders. All the other companies have not only declared large dividends, but have been continually adding to their lines of steamers from their net profits.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There is a probability that the trade of sailing vessels via Cape Horn, will soon be cut by the proposed establishment of a line of steam propellers between New York and San Francisco, via Panama, for the carriage of slow freight, under the auspices of the Pacific Mail Company. And if low rates of passage are adopted, the effect will be to supply one of our great wants, population. Heretofore, even when passage has been at its lowest figure, it has still been high enough to be prohibitory to men of small means with families. The Pacific coast needs cheap transit for married men with families from the Atlantic cities.

Judge Benedict of the United States Supreme Court has decided that photographs of copyrighted engravings cannot be made and sold without the permission of the owners of the engravings. The Judge cited the law and English decisions, as prohibiting "copies" of engravings, and said that the photographic "method, more nearly than any other, produced a perfect copy." The Judge concluded: "It seems, therefore, quite clear that the defendant is infringing upon the complainant's copyright, and I must grant the motion for an injunction to restrain him."

Subscriptions for a college at Richmond, Va., now amount to $27,000. There is a probability that Mr. Peabody will render further assistance.

In the Southern General Assembly, now in session at Memphis, overtures have been adopted, and delegates appointed to bear to the Associated Reform Church, and the Cumberland Presbyteries, in order to effect the union of those bodies with the Assembly.

A San Francisco correspondent for a metropolitan journal complains that scarcity of tonnage is still a drawback to that point, and says: Very favorable charters can be obtained for English, Australian, Australian, or Chinese ports; $5 or $20 currency is paid to New York or Boston; to England, £3 and £3 5s., gold. Advices from China inform us that there are many idle bottoms there, and it is hoped some of them will come this way and help to deplete our harvest and other plethora of waiting exports.

The movement in aid of immigration to the Southern States, especially South Carolina and Georgia, is becoming quite earnest. In the latter State in order to still further encourage immigration to the State, as well as to benefit their own people, the Legislature has had under consideration for several days a plan for a system of common school education, in which all the white children may receive the rudiments of an English education. The colored children are equally as well provided with educational means as the white, from the liberality of Northern society.

A new branch of the iron trade has recently sprung upat the South. Parties from Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other Western cities are traveling through the South and buying all the railroad iron torn up and damaged during the war. Large amounts have been shipped, and there is still more to be sent off. Old and rusty rails, twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes, useless until remoulded, are piled up to be sent away and shaped for the new roads that are being built throughout the country.

James Parton, the historian, is in Cincinnati collecting data for an article on Cincinnati for the *Atlantic Monthly*, which he proposes to do up at considerable length.

Pittsburgh should take a hint from Chicago liberality in regard to street improvements. At the last meeting of Chicago Councils a communication was received from the board of public works, stating that in consequence of incurred expense in the street improvements caused by the unfavorableness of the season, they were compelled to ask for $40,000 more for work on the streets between the 1st of December and the 1st of April next. The communication was accompanied by an ordinance providing for the loaning of the amount asked for.

The public debt of the United States reached its maximum August 31, 1865, when it stood $2,757,489,571, since which time it has gradually decreased, standing November 1, 1866, at $2,591,-310,995.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have paid over two hundred millions dollars of the public debt within the past fourteen months, and received by a large majority of the popular vote at the late election to adopt a constitutional amendment, to secure the inviolability of the public debt, some Southern papers, such as the Richmond *Times*, seem to think we will finally tire of it, and favor repudiation. The year 1893: Will they not, year after year, as the incubus weighs upon them, feel that "value received" has not been obtained for their expenditures in a fratricidal war, and that the hard earned means are annually wrung from them to pay interest to wealthy bondholders? We say that when the people have cooled down at the North, they will hail as a deliverer the man or party who, by fair means or foul, shall divorce them from the national debt. It appears to be impossible for Southern intellect to draw sound conclusions from any given state of facts.

A club of young men on a large scale is about to be established in London, under the auspices of the temperance movement, which is designed to combine the comforts of home with facilities for intellectual improvement, physical and moral exercise and amusement. The prospectus fixes the capital at $500,000. It is proposed to secure suitable premises to contain lecture hall, reading class, dining and billiard rooms, together with apartments for about five hundred residential members, as also a gymnasium, bathrooms, with every other accommodation that may be thought expedient.

PERSONAL.

—William S. Plumer, D. D. L. L. D. &c., formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, but more recently of Philadelphia, has issued through the house of Lippincott & Co., a pondorous tome of twelve hundred octavo pages, with the title of "Studies in the Book of Psalms." The New York *Evening Post* says of the work—"With regard to the religious value of the work as a whole, the Christian reader will estimate it under the drawback of the fact that the author never could find in the Bible any satisfactory evidence that slavery was hostile to Christianity, or that rebellion against the Government of the United States was a sin. We do not think such men will be generally accepted or approved as trustworthy expounders of the Scriptures, or sound teachers of morality and religion. Yet the book will have its value, especially to that class of students who are chiefly desirous to know what a great many writers have said about a subject under inquiry."

—J. A. Winston, the new Senator elected by Alabama, is a cotton planter in Mobile. His qualifications for the Senatorship are just the same as those of all the rest of the Southern office seekers. He took the field in aid of the rebellion as colonel of the 8th Alabama regiment. He served under Johnston at the siege of Yorktown, and participated in the seven days' battles around Richmond.

—Sir Henry Holland, who passed his summer vacation in America, was bereaved of his wife a few days after his return to London. The deceased lady, who had passed the summer at a water-side cottage, was seized with apoplexy the day after her arrival home. Lady Holland was the daughter of Rev. Sidney Smith.

—When the Boston Mercantile Library Association was first organized, they invited Henry Ward Beecher to come from the West where he was preaching, and lecture for them. It was his first introduction to the Boston people, to whom he was little known. His lecture—on "Amusements" was an immense success—a great surprise, with the electric vigor and wit of a man of his oratory, and the very unorthodox ideas he presented. The Beechers had been associated with Calvinism in Boston up to that time. The father of Henry Ward Beecher had preached there, and bitterly inveighed against theaters especially. The spot where his son stood in lecturing was at that time a first-class, fashionable and elegant theater. The old man declared that he should live to preach on its stage, and his prediction proved true. The drama has languished and became unprofitable, and the Baptists bought the building. They invited Dr. Beecher to deliver a sermon in it before the interior was demolished, and he did so. There were people who thought that the drama was about to die out in Boston at that time. They must be greatly amazed at its present resurrection.

—Dr. Horace Green, who died at his residence in Sing Sing, New York, last week, was a man of marked intellectual ability, and absorbed in the study of the special department of medicine which enlisted most of his attention, and upon which he has made an indelible mark—Diseases of the Air Passages and their treatment. He has written several works of value on these and cognate subjects, and has contributed very largely to the knowledge and practice of the profession upon them. He first asserted and demonstrated the feasibility of topical applications to the bronchial tubes, and in the face of determined hostility from the general body of the medical profession, established this system of treatment and lived to see it become universal. He read papers upon the department to which he devoted attention that had been early directed, before the Medical and Surgical Societies, published several works upon them, lectured from 1840 to 1845 before a Medical College in Charleston, Vermont; took a leading part in establishing the New York Medical College, of which he was President; aided in editing the *American Medical Monthly*, and in various other ways contributed largely to the science and literature of medicine.

—Mr. Cope, of the English Royal Academy, is on the point of completing the last of the eight pictures undertaken in 1853, for the decoration of the Peer's corridor of the Westminster Palace. The subject designated for this last by the Fine Art Commissioners, and which he has carried out, is "Speaker Lenthall asserting the Privileges of a Free Parliament," when King Charles I. came to the House to arrest the five members.

—Rosa Bonheur has nearly finished a large picture of cattle and drovers in the Highlands. The men are represented as vigorously belaboring some of the animals in order to make them move on a rough road. One of the most important of the latter is tied and cast on the bull of skittish habits and treacherous temper. In order to paint the creature after her usual careful fashion, the artist procured in Scotland a noble animal, which, on arriving in a French port, was stopped, being liable to suspicion as coming from a country infected with "cattle disease." The artist waits to complete her picture until, by means of a special order from the Minister of the Interior, the animal is permitted to enter France.

—The American Minister to Chile, General Kilpatrick, was recently married to a beautiful lady at Valparaiso. A correspondent, writing on the day before the marriage, says: "It will be a very quiet affair, unattended with any display or rush of curious fashionables. None but two or three of the General's intimate friends and a few relatives of the bride will be present at the ceremony, which is to be performed by the bride's uncle, the Archbishop of Chile. The lady, Senorita Louisa Valdivieso, is very beautiful and accomplished, and belongs to one of the best families of Chile, a republic which, though rapidly throwing off the forms and usages born of Spanish pride and aristocracy still clings to the glitter of noble ancestry. The patriot General Carrera, whose statue fronts that of San Martin, the Father of Chile, was an uncle of the bride, and the present Minister of War is her cousin. The Secretary of State Senor Covarrubias, and the Minister of War Senor Errazuriz, act as groomsmen at the marriage."

—Lieutenant Governor Anderson, of Ohio, has purchased 10,000 acres of land in Lyons county, Kentucky, and intends raising sheep. He has bought and shipped thither some of the finest sheep of this section.

—A puzzling announcement appears in the London *Gazette*. "The Queen has appointed Henry Brown, James Ellison and Thomas Fairbank, Esqrs., jointly to be Surgeon and Apothecary in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household at Windsor."

—William R. Whittingham, Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, was among the passengers by the Somerset, at Baltimore, from Liverpool.

—Rev. Benjamin T. Brooks, a well known Episcopal Minister of Baltimore, has received a call from a congregation in Memphis.

—The editor of the New York *Boudoir*, says "A millionaire of this city recently gave a dinner at his elegant residence, to which forty guests were invited, one half of whom were ladies. With very questionable taste, a present worth five hundred dollars was laid beside the plate of each of the lady guests."

—The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says that one H. M. Taylor, hailing from Vermont, lately sold to some citizens of Alton, Franklin county, Ohio, what purported to be splendid black Spanish bucks. The first rain that came, however, washed off their hue, and they proved to be ordinary white "scrubs." Taylor was arrested and sent to jail in default of $500 bail.

—Mr. William Cullen Bryant has sailed for Europe, where he will join Mr. Parke Godwin, who has spent the summer in France and Switzerland, and will soon return to this country. Mr. Bryant intends remaining abroad during the winter.

STATE ITEMS.

A new Republican daily paper is to be commenced in Erie, by Messrs. Gara, Caughey & Corbin. Mr. Gara was for many years the able editor of the *Gazette* of that city.

The refurnishing, painting and repairing the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg is finished, and the Hall of the House will also be, in about two weeks. The extension of the Capitol building is a fine improvement, containing large transcribing, Speakers' and committee rooms on the first floor, and the State Library rooms on the second, being 102 by 50½, with an extensive gallery on three sides. This, the upper part of the building, however, will not be finished for some time.

Wednesday last, as Mr. James McChatand, a foreman in one of the departments of the Lochiel rolling mill, was engaged in oiling some of the machinery, his apron was caught in the moving. Upon attempting to unbuckle the apron his hand was also fastened among the belts, and the unfortunate man was drawn into the machinery, until his head was crushed between the the rollers, causing instant death.

The glory of Reno has completely departed. It is no longer a stopping place for the accommodation train of the Atlantic and Great-western Railway, for the reason that a passenger seldom gets on or off there.

Among the solid men of Carbon county, are the following, with their income for 1865, as per assessment list. As Water, $8,500; Jno. Lingeman, $6,523; C. O. Sk ers, $7,488; Jno. Leibsering, $5,649; George Heilord, $5,927; William Heilord, $5,236.

Mound Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 212, was constituted in ample form at Greenville, on Wednesday evening. The officers of the new Chapter are: Henry Austin, M. E. H. P.; H. C. Hendrickson, E. K.; B. E. Massman, E. S.; J. Shirom, Treasurer; H. M. Mercer, Secretary. Mound Chapter had ten members at its constitution. Capitular Masons were present from Meadville, Conneaut, Pa.; Franklin, Titusville, and Warren and Painesville, O. On Thursday the degrees were conferred on Greenville for the exemplification of the work, six candidates received the degrees of P. M., M. M. and E. A. during the day, and in the evening were exalted to the R. A. A series of complimentary resolutions were voted to the officers of the Grand Chapter, who, by the way, have won hosts of friends among the Masons of this section of the State, by their affability, zeal and fidelity. There are now six working Chapters in Northwestern Pennsylvania, to wit: Mason's, Columbus, Oriental, Aaron's, Venango, and Mound; located respectively at Meadville, Erie, Conneautville, Titusville, Franklin, and Greenville. Among the Companions of these Chapters are some of the best citizens of those places.

There is some talk of the consolidation of the borough of South Erie, with the city of Erie, and a portion of Millcreek, and it is generally understood that a bill to the effect will be introduced in the next Legislature. The people of South Erie are said to favor the measure, provided the city will assume their debts. If all the inhabitants of Millcreek, the project may not seem so desirable, on account of the taxation being necessarily heavier, being under incorporation.

WOODEN PAVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

I have read with pleasure your remarks about the street pavements in Pittsburgh. Visiting St. Louis a short time since, I observed that many of the principal streets had been quite recently paved with the Nicholson pavement, and it is truly a charming thing while it lasts. I saw the process of preparing and laying it, which is quite simple. In the first place, the street is nicely graded, with the proper rise in the middle, depending upon the width of the particular street, to the precise shape intended. Your horse the foundation, which *ought to be* good gravel. Upon this is laid close together, lengthwise, a covering of inch boards, common pine stuff, which are then well spiked. Upon this is laid, crosswise, a range of sawed off white pine, three inch stuff, eight inch lengths, (being wooden blocks) set on end, clear across the street. Next, all adjoining this, is tightly tacked upon the flora pine strip one inch thick about four inches deep. This strip serves to separate one range of wooden blocks from the next range, and allowing a space between them one inch wide, and about four inches deep. This space of about one by four inches is then filled with Nicholson gravel as hes a fled from the dirt, rammed in the place for the tops of the wooden blocks. Hot pitch, or bitumen is then poured in, which completely fills the interstices in the gravel. The whole surface is then smeared with the hot pitch, and sprinkled over with very fine gravel, and the pavement is complete. It is almost noiseless, and it is very smooth, neat, and cleanly looking, truly delightful to drive or walk on, and is easily cleaned.

On inquiring respecting its lasting qualities, I was told that there was a street or square where it had been in constant use between six and seven years, and yet showed no signs of wear. I found the place, a square in front of Barnum's Hotel, a street of great thoroughfare for by no means the greatest thoroughfare for heavy hauling, in St. Louis. As well as I could judge, there had been little if any repairs done to it, but it was very obviously *much worn*, and will soon need extensive repairs of the sinkings places. A gentleman of St. Louis, who had been in Chicago, said that it had been in use there for five or more years, and was still good. You may recollect, Mr. Editor, (but if you don't I do, very well,) that the ordinary wooden block pavement was for a time tried on a considerable scale in Pittsburgh, some, never mind how many years ago. (I'm a widow, you must know,) and proved a disastrous failure. It was found that the new plan should fail so soon. Experience in St. Louis, it is said, says several years, and longer experience in Chicago points to a life of ten years. The exact cost I did not learn. It obviously depends chiefly or largely on the price of timber. In Chicago it is better to covera thickness of, say 9 inches, each layer being well rammed. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh.

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 81 MARKET STREET.
dc29-M-TSAW

NOTICE.

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to

CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
P. O. Address, Box 184.
jy11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, December 3, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

TO BOAT BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received for the building of TWO MODEL BARGES.

Of the following dimensions: 125 feet keel, 24 feet floor, 25 feet beam, 5½ feet hold; open deck. Barges built of hackmatack timber, and to be completed by the first of March 1867. Address BOX 73, Buchanan Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

FOR SALE.

TWO FOOT LATHES, with slide rest, one of which is double geared, both five feet long and well adapted for light machinery, or gas or steam fitting.

Also—One Wrought Iron Anvil, new; one Portable Forge; fifteen Iron Jackscrews, new. All the above articles can be seen at the

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
Corner Penn and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of

MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES,

I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.

C. W. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

THE CELEBRATED

Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s

SILVERWARE,

IN VARIETY, SUITABLE FOR WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

H. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Corner Fifth and Market Sts.

CHAS. C. BALSLEY,

PRODUCE

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, PRODUCE,

LARD AND CARBON OILS,

Warehouse, No. 201 LIBERTY ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of wrought iron welded tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW.

Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.

JOHN EVANS, ... A. FILSON DALZELL.
J. B. CLOW, ... ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,

FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.

LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,

FOR OIL WELLS.

Galvanized Tubing

ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Warehouse, No. 14 Water St., cor. First.

☞ BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

J. SHEPHARD,

NO 317 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

HEARTH BAKED

SUGAR CRACKERS,	SODA CRACKERS,
BUTTER CRACKERS,	OYSTER CRACKERS,
WATER CRACKERS,	GRAHAM CRACKERS,
BOSTON CRACKERS,	PILOT BREAD,
GRAHAM CRACKERS,	WINE BREAD,
SOVELTY CRACKERS,	GINGER SNAPS,
CRACKER MEAL,	&c.

&c. &c.

PALM RING.

A NEW SINGING BOOK, by C. E. Perkins, author of "Sacred Lute," "New Olive Branch," &c.

PRICE, ... $1 50.

SONG GARDEN,

THIRD BOOK, by Lowell Mason. Price $1 00.

☞ Liberal terms to Singing Schools and Dealers.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE, Frame, in very good repair, and finished garret, all completed in the best style. There is a stable and Buggy House on the lot, and a pump at the kitchen door. Size of lot 24 by 120 feet, and pleasantly located Sandusky in the Fifth ward, on the corner of Sandusky and Fayette streets. Located in Sandusky, in the borough of Manchester, and on reasonable terms. Title indisputable. Possession given forthwith. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, No. 84 Fourth street, near Allen.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, on Tuesday last, the sale of those desirable Building Lots, fronting on Fair avenue, on the very fine Plank road, one mile from Allegheny City, was adjourned, to which place all persons desiring to purchase can have their sale conducted. Terms—One-half cash; balance in two, three, four and five years, with interest. For plots of the property and further particulars, apply to

JOHN D. SAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street.

GLASS AND PUTTY.

60 SMITHFIELD STREET.

LONG & SMITHSON.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—

137 Bbls prime to choice N. O. Molasses;
30 Bbls. fair to do do Sugar.

To arrive on Thursday and for sale low to the Trade.

J. S. DILWORTH,
130 and 132 Second street.

ALLEN'S REFINED CIDER.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.

For sale by

GRAFF & REITES,
215 Liberty street.

Sole agents.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves, Hollow Ware,

TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.

ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny City.

J. W. GRAFTON.

REMOVAL.

PRICE & SIMS

TO

NO. 29 WOOD STREET, ABOVE FIRST.

BOARDING—

A Few Single Gentlemen

Can be accommodated with ROOMS AND BOARDING. Day Boarders can also be accommodated, at

153 THIRD STREET.

J. J. GILLESPIE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

LOOKING GLASSES,

Artist's Material,
Looking Glass Plates,
Plate glass,
French Window Glass,
Engravings,
Chromo-Lithographs,
Paintings, Drawings,

Pier and
Mantle Glasses,
Portrait and
Picture Frames,
Rosewood,
Mahogany,
Gilt Mouldings, &c.

No. 86 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CALL, CALL, CALL,

AND EXAMINE OUR

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

Canned Fruit and Vegetables,

Jellies, Preserves,
Sauces, Catsups, Raisins,
Prunes, Currants,
Pickles, Spices,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.

Also, a very large assortment of

CONFECTIONERY TOYS, &C.,

For the Holidays, all of which is offered at the

Lowest Market Prices,

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS 126 and 128 WOOD ST.

NEW GOODS—

JUST RECEIVED,

Choice LAYER RAISINS, in quarter, half and whole boxes.

NEW FIGS, ZANTE CURRANTS, SEEDLESS RAISINS, CITRON and LEMON PEEL.

For sale at the Family Grocery Store of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
246 Liberty street.

NEEDHAM'S CLOAK HOUSE,
49 Fifth Street.

Fifty

THOUSAND DOLLARS'

WORTH OF

Cloaks,

FURS, SHAWLS,

CLOTHS,

Trimmings, &c.,

MUST BE SOLD IN THE

Next Thirty Days,

AT

NEEDHAM'S CLOAK HOUSE,
49 Fifth Street.

For the Ladies.

RARE GOODS,

CLOTHES, MANGLES

GOFFERING

OR

Fluting Irons.

We have the exclusive Agency for Western Penna. for those superior goods, which for efficiency and price is not excelled.

CALL AND SEE THEM

AT

No. 124 Wood Street.

W. W. BRADSHAW.

Important to Brick Makers.

30,000 BRICK

IN TEN HOURS,

WITH EIGHT MEN!

SWORD'S STEAM POWER

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Pitt

The Daily Commercial

THERE'S WORK ENOUGH TO DO.

The blackbird early leaves in nest
To greet the coming morn;
And gathering fragments for its nest
From ground, wood and lawn.
The bee, too, that winters in a way
Midst sweets of varied hue,
At every flower would seem to say
"There's work enough to do."

The cowslip and the evening vine
The daisy in the grass,
The snowdrop and the columbine,
French sorgum—every class,
The ant with her ceaseless toil,
Would tell us, would they speak—
And writes with unseen pen—
"There's work enough to do."

To save a heart for those who weep,
The selfish drive and whip,
To convert all the children, deep
In ignorance and sin;
To help the poor, the hungry feed,
To give him coal and clothe,
To see that all can write and read,
There's work enough to do.

The time is short—the world is wide
And much has to be done,
If we o'ercome earth, and all its pride,
Will vanish with the sun!
The moments fly on lightning wings,
And life a miserable mist,
We've none to waste on foolish things—
There's work enough to do.

The planets, at their Maker's will,
Move onward to their ears,
For ages, a wheel o'er wheel still—
Progressive as the stars!
Things even that flutter in the air,
And summer birds so free,
One solemn truth to man declare—
There's work enough to do!

Who then can sleep when all around
Is active, fresh and fair?
Shall we—ere Time's last sand is found
Lose hour than the bee?
Our souls and energies raise the bold,
If men would search them through,
The best the wisest or talent yield,
And "work enough to do."

Butchers' Meat and the Jews.

Probably few people in this country are aware that there exists a numerous class of persons who will not eat a single morsel of meat killed by a butcher. They would rather eschew beef altogether than cook any portion of the carcasses which are sent into the city from the country. All animal food, of whatever kind, partaken by them must have had life taken away by the sacrificial knife of their priest-butcher, and only his warrant is accepted as a guarantee for its soundness. Twice a week, in their slaughter houses, the Jewish priest kills, as did Aaron of old, the bullocks and sheep which serve for the food for the eighteen or twenty Jewing families in Edinburgh, over whom he is spiritual ruler. These animals are not slaughtered in the usual way—that is, they are not felled by a pole-axe before they are bled. Having been tied up by the neck to a ring in the side of the wall, the fore legs of the victim are tied by the priest. The hind legs are then tied firmly together by a rope, which is long enough to pass from the hind legs round the shackle on the front and back again. This rope is then pulled with strength sufficient to draw the four legs close together, when the animal of course tumbles. The rope around the neck is then removed, the beast lying helplessly bound upon the ground. The priest now commences his slaying operations; and as he appeared in his character of butcher on Wednesday, he certainly was as unlike the popular ideal of a spiritual adviser as could possibly be imagined. Dressed in what is called his "killing clothes"—a long coat, greasy and as glazed with age and dirt as ever any son of Abraham wore, so tattered and torn that it would have taken as many patches as Joseph's coat had colors to have mended it, and a black skull cap on, the priest entered the booth, smoking a reeking pipe.

When the bullock had been thrown down in the manner described, he brought out a long-bladed, ivory handled knife, in size something like that with which ham is cut in grocers' shops. The blade would be about fifteen or sixteen inches long, and from one and a half to two inches broad, thick on the back, but with an edge sharp as a razor. No Gentile fingers are permitted to pollute by their touch this consecrated weapon, the priest having always to sharpen it himself. This he does in a very dexterous manner, a knowledge of this, as well as of butchering, forming a necessary part of the priestly education. Having satisfied himself by drawing his thumb two or three times up and down the edge, that the knife is sharp enough, the priest has the head of the beast about to be killed so bent back as to force its throat prominently forward, when, with one cut he lays it open from ear to ear. The death struggles of the animal are agonizing to witness. The beast being dead, the ordinary butchers proceed to skin it in the usual manner. An incision is made under the breast, into which the priest thrusts his hand to examine the internal organs. If the lungs should be in the slightest degree attached to the sides, the beast is condemned, and another must be slaughtered; as indeed there must also be if the first cut in the throat is not sufficient to cause death. On one occasion, some years ago, as many as fifteen excellent animals had to be destroyed before the priest got one to satisfy himself. Meat condemned is designated "trifa," and that passing is called "cosha." Only the fore quarters of the animal are eaten by the Jews in Edinburgh, although we believe that in London the hind quarters are also used for food.

Wherever there is a vein in the flesh, it must be carefully cut, and this is technically termed, "purge" out by the priest, in accordance with the injunction in the 17th verse of the 3d chapter of Leviticus—"It shall be a perpetual statute for your generations throughout all your dwellings, that you eat neither fat nor blood," and in obedience to the 24th verse of the same chapter, the Jews refuse to touch the kidney or the suet upon them. "The two kidneys or the fat that is upon them, which is by the flank, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall be taken away." The only fat made use of by the Jews is that known as the skirts, which the unfortunate is disposed of to the tallow chandler. When the beast has been dressed, and the fore quarters cut off by the twelfth rib, the priest marks the meat with a seal, upon which is engraved certain Hebrew characters, and he likewise marks it with ink in various places. These are guarantees to the faithful when they go to the butcher that the beast is "coshar." When it reaches the butcher, the meat is cut up by him in pieces to suit his Jewish customers, the priest having previously "purged" the veins. The names given to the various pieces of meat by the Jews, differ from those commonly in use. Thus, the thick end of the shoulder they designate "boila," the spare rib they call "prime rib," the coarse end of the roast "chuck," the runner "top rib" and "double top rib," according to the cut. Meat, even when passed by the priest, cannot be "coshar," or clean, for more than three days after a beast has been slaughtered; but it can be made "coshar" again by being immersed in water. Before cooking the Jews again "coshar" the meat at their own homes, by lipping it in a basin of clean water. They then place it upon an ashet turned upside down, and sprinkle it with salt, the effect of which treatment is to draw out all the blood, which runs down the sides of the inverted dish. After being once more steeped in pure water, it is ready for the fire.—*The Scotsman.*

An Indigo Mine in Colorado.

Some of our readers, says the Central City (Col.) *Register*, will remember an item which was published extensively, to the effect that an indigo mine had been discovered near San Francisco, just such another as may be seen any day on James Creek, or a mile or more along the banks of the stream four spar in the immure form of lamellitte has been deposited, perhaps by an overflow of lodes on the hill sides above, and the whole mass is of an indigo blue color, is quite fine-grained and very closely resembles indigo. It does not dissolve, however, so readily in water. Into the beds of this mineral, perhaps forty baths have been sunken, each person supposing that he had struck a silver mine, lost miners there call it ruby silver ore, though it probably does not contain a trace of that metal. The striking of these indigo mines will prove a disappointment to many a hard-working miner. These immense deposits of four spar may yet become very valuable, as from one will dissolve quartz and render it liquid,

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There were troops of vultures all over the common, pariah dogs devouring the cows, and a few jackals in the edge of the jungle. I left my pony in the enclosure of one of the huts, at the back of which lay the cows, and took my station in the center of a clump of bamboos, about 20 yards from the cows keeping only one man with me to hold my gun, of which I and Keep watch. I ordered the rest of the people to go in doors and keep quiet. They did so, and in less than ten minutes I saw the tiger standing up in the distant jungle, over which he moved towards me much as a large English bull would in a wheat field. The man with me lost his voice through fear, and would have been glad to run away, although the leaves of the bamboo hid us completely at that distance. The jackals immediately set up their wailing, and every living thing—crows, dogs, and vultures—made off as the royal brute came out of the jungle, after looking for a moment, at a bound. Once in the open ground, he rapidly approached his prey. It was a moment of intense excitement—you cannot imagine it. I looked at my favorite and trusty breech loader, and pointed it at him, followed him with my eye as he slackened his pace, and as he stopped, opened his mouth to pick up the cow, his eyes glaring like balls of fire, I pulled the trigger, my bullet struck him in the left side of the neck, and lodged in his right hand side, on which he fell over and died without a groan. The natives could not believe he was dead, and the man who was with me went almost mad with joy, fear, and excitement. I could hardly lift his fore foot, and twenty men had a task to carry him any further. I was so severely afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks, and that after having taken but three doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. I was entirely without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent. 84 Market street.

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JAMES THACKERY
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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I recently the year the principal corner in the city, and have been reliable one of the same. 1025-1y

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IRON BROKER,
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PAINTERS.

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NO. 224, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. 1025-1y

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MUTUAL LIFE
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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Offices, GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks, a home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are constantly giving their personal and financial attention to the character which they have assumed as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken Tresses. Restores, in all cases, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

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COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES. E. W. H. LATSHAW. JACOB ANDERSON
EAGLE
COTTON WORKS.
Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue
THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting
Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and ANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny City, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of LIBERTY and DUQUESNE WAY and BANKS'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no3

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS
WEST CANAL STREET,
Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Having resumed operations under the name and style of
E. HYDE'S SONS,
We are now prepared to manufacture
Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cut Rag Carpet, Candlewick, Twine, Batting, Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.
WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny city, Pa.
P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to
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FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable FARMS in Columbiana county, Ohio, two miles northwest of Salem, containing 106 Acres; Barn, with 11 feet on cement wall; 83 feet good Carriage House, new Dwelling, three large Orchards, best bearing Fruit Trees; besides a dwarf Pear orchard of 500 trees, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, &c. Rented and pailing to cts. Sugar camp near the farm, with every desirable convenience to be found on the place. For further information inquire on the premises. DAVID CUMMING, Salem, Ohio.

COAL, COAL FOR SALE.
54 Acres of Coal.
Fronting on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 16 miles from Pittsburgh. For terms, &c., apply to
W. M. MOFFETT,
7th S Attorney at Law, 60 Grant st., Pittsburgh.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned having determined to move West, now offers his new and beautiful Residence situated on the corner of Robinson and Morgan streets, Allegheny, for sale. The lot is 81½ feet front by 200 feet deep, and fronts on Robinson street. Contains 11 rooms, with water, bath room, cold and hot water and gas in every room. Possession given on the first day of April. Inquire on the premises or at No. 145 Wood street, Pittsburgh, up stairs.
J. E. WELLS

FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapevill borough, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, and large Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 147 acres, 100 of which are under good cultivation. Coal is said to underlay the farm. If not sold before the 15th of December next the Farm will be rented. Apply to
no30 tf R. A. HOPE, Penn Station, Pa. R. R.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
One mile north of Penn Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, in Westmoreland county, Pa. The Farm contains about 140 acres, 100 acres under fence. Improvements consist of a substantial Log House, Log Barn, and all her necessary outbuildings. If not sold before the 15th of December next the Farm will be rented. Apply to
no30 tf R. A. HOPE, Penn Station, Pa. R. R.

GLASS WORKS PROPERTY
For Sale.
A SPLENDID SITE LOCATED in Mcknightsville (City, Washington county, Pa., owned by Wm. Thaxter, deceased, containing about 2½ acres with a front of 340 feet, more or less, on the Chartiers railroad, and running back to the creek, thus making it one of the best locations for a Glass Works or other Manufacturing Factory that can be had on the Monongah la river.
On the same property is a brick row containing seven two story dwelling houses, one two story store room and ware room.
Also, 150 one acre lots in said city. Convenient to this property can be had lime stone, coal and wood in abundance. Also, about 30 miles from Pittsburgh on the Monongahela river, with two lines of steamers daily between the two cities, a well settled and flourishing purpose.
For prices of the above described property will be offered at public sale until the SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, 1866, at which time it will be sold to the highest bidder.
For further terms inquire of D. THAXTER of the firm of Thaxter & Ingram, Glass Manufacturers, No. 109 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—
Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late Joan S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of squirrel Hill, and fronting on the Monongahela River and Railway Station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Price $1,000 per acre. $30 million from Pittsburgh on the Mc ongahela river, with two lines of steamers daily between the two cities. Inquire of the undersigned, or on the premises.
For prices and terms inquire of D. THAXTER of the firm of Thaxter & Ingram, Glass Manufacturers, No. 109 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—
Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots
For terms, &c., apply to JOHN TORRENCE, No. 102 Fourth street. no15-tf

FOR SALE—
A DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
Situate No. 73 Marion street, Lot 24x104 feet, corner of Marion and Sandusky streets. Contains 6 Rooms and Finished Garret, good Cellar, Wash house Bake Oven, Yard and Stable in rear, Hydrant, Shade and Fruit Trees, &c., Title clear. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 96 SMITHFIELD STREET. no30-3m

HILLSIDE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale about one hundred Acres of Land, adjoining Hillside station, Pennsylvania Railroad.
The property is beautifully situated and well adapted for manufacturing after recently residences. A large part of it is timber land, and besides a number of fine, never failing springs, it will be sold entire or in such parcels as will suit purchasers.
Apply to GEO. A. ANDERSON.
no22-3 No. 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—
FOUR TWO STORY HOUSES,
Containing modern improvements in Gas and Water fixtures, situated on Ross street, corner of First street. Inquire of
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
no6-ym

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.
Having taken out a Commission as Auctioneer, and effected an arrangement with the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, securing the use of their Rooms above the THIRD NATIONAL BANK, I am now prepared to sell at Public Auction,
Stocks, Bonds,
Securities,
Real Estate,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

William A. Herron, Esq.

We have, in common with the fraternity, and the public generally, high regard for William A. Herron, Esq., late Clerk of the Courts of this county, and take pleasure in complimenting him, as he deserves to be, for the highly satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his official trust. Mr. Herron has held the important position of Clerk of Courts for the last six years, during all of which time his duties were of the most arduous character, but were all promptly and faithfully discharged. Notwithstanding his official duties were laborious and exacting, he yet found time to give aid and encouragement to every movement looking to the welfare of the soldier in the field and the people at home. As a soldier he has always been an exemplary citizen in every respect, and has contributed of his time and means to the success of the great principles of the Republican party, of which he is an active and undaunting member. Here where he is and undaunting member. Here where he is and wherever these remarks are flunreceasary, but they are none the less deserved. We learn that Mr. Herron will remain in the Clerk's office for a brief period in order to acquaint his successor with the details of the duties before him. What new field of operations he may assume we do not know, but in whatever business he may engage he has the requisite qualifications to command success. The following card will explain itself:—

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I desire, through the columns of your valuable paper, to express the grateful thanks of many of our worthy lower "Boys in Blue," for the kindness and courtesy shown them by W. A. Herron, our worthy late Clerk, and his efficient Clerk of Courts. Thousands have returned to their homes, discharged from our gallant army and navy, on account of wounds and disease, who will be living monuments during life of the fatherly order although which they passed, and borne such an honorable part. To all those, Mr. Herron has extended substantial friendship, and by a kind, courteous and obliging disposition won its fraternization, respect and esteem. Having been connected with the United States Sanitary Commission as local agent in this city, for upwards of six months, during which time many of our sick and wounded soldiers made application through the Commission for an adjustment and settlement of their accounts for back pay, bounty, pension, &c, and it was necessary that their applications for such should be executed before a proper officer, duly authorized to administer oaths in such cases, Mr. Herron gratuitously effered his services to the soldiers, and aided in carrying forward the general work of the Sanitary Commission. Many of the soldiers have requested me to acknowledge, in some manner, their gratitude to Mr. Herron, and knowing of no better method by which to tender their thanks, I respectfully ask that you give this a place in your columns.

B. F. BROWN.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The first case taken up yesterday morning was that of Patrick Brown and John Sullivan, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of John Dugan. There was no testimony against Brown and he was discharged, but Sullivan was required to enter bail in two hundred dollars to keep the peace for one year.

Bridget M'Laughlin was found guilty on an indictment for assault and battery. She was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of prosecution. The assault consisted in throwing a bucket of water over a child suffering from whooping cough.

Ellen Aiken was acquitted on a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutrix, Margaret Foul, sentenced to pay the costs.

The next case taken up was that of Harvey Dobson, indicted for burglary. The defendant was charged with burglariously entering the dwelling house of John W. Bell, at No. 23 Bank alley, Sixth ward, on the night of the 25th of June last, and stealing therefrom two feather pillows, one bolster, one blanket, one bed comfort, quilt and bed cover. The goods were found in a pawnbroker's some time afterwards, having been sold by Dobson. For the defence no witnesses were called, who testified that the goods claimed by Bell were the property of Dobson, and that they knew he had sold them, being compelled to do so to raise money. An alibi trial was also made to prove the alleged sale that Bell had offered to compromise the case for seventy-three dollars and costs. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of five years and six months.

William Downey was next arraigned on a charge of committing an assault upon Margaret Fethergton, a little girl, aged twelve years, at her father's house, in South Pittsburgh, in October last. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

This Court was occupied yesterday in trying the case of Alexander King vs. D. Stein. In this the defendant occupied a dwelling house at No. 102 Fifth street, belonging to plaintiff. On the the evening of the Fourth of July, of that year, he gave a grand display of fireworks, and erected a platforma in front of his house for the accomodation of a brass band, and, as the plaintiff avers, damaged the building to the amount of over $2,000. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of Lindsay vs. Lindsay et. al, came into Court yesterday morning, and announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and desired to be discharged. Their request was granted.

J. A. Mantle vs. George Gress. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $1,000.

Jones Sellers et. al. vs. The Owners of Steamer Advance No. 2 Action to recover damages sustained to boat by running into a pier of the old aqueduct. On trial.

A Church Fair on a Monster Scale.

The Plymouth Congregational Church of Pittsburgh, Rev. Henry D. Moore pastor, announces a grand fair and festival in aid of their new church building fund, to come off at the City Hall, on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the present month. This will be an occasion of universal interest, especially to the young folks, and we feel that nothing is hazarded in predicting for the affair the highest success. The arrangements have been made on an extensive scale, and many and various novelties will be produced for the entertainment and instruction of the visitors of the fair. Among other features, there is to be a real old fashioned New England kitchen, with its peculiarities of cookery, all and slaughter, and within, will be found a bevy of young ladies in the Yankee costume of the revolutionary days, and who will serve up a dinner every day, in precisely the same style as our forefathers used to do "in the days of long ago." There will also be a costly set of engantly wonnted harness voted for some lucky person, the large number of valuable articles to be presented with it. Splendid tableaux of a patriotic character, enlivening music, vocal and instrumental, and a vast variety of other things will be provided.

Trial Lists.

The following are the trial lists of the District Court and Common Pleas which will be taken up to-day:

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 13. McCord & Co., vs. Boggs.
No. 14. Armstrong vs. Callahan.
No. 15. Boggs vs. Reiker et. al.
No. 16. Conley vs. Flinn.
No. 17. Berrego vs. Brecker.
No. 18. Formhals vs. Herron, et. al.
No. 20. Wall vs. Shidler.

COMMON PLEAS.

No. 91. Rest vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
No. 69. Mckee vs. Lapness.
No. 104. Sterm vs. McDonald.
No. 108. Morrison vs. Reed, et. al.
No. 116. Sanasburg vs. McKee.
No. 114. Ryan vs. Monigomery.
No. 115. Negley vs. Mc Neily, et. al.
No. 116. Smith vs. Zenger.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL HOUSE.—The stove in the southwest room on the third floor of the Third Ward Public School House, Allegheny, was accidentially overturned on Tuesday afternoon, and set fire to the floor. For a time it was supposed that the entire building would be destroyed, but through the exertions of the Principal, assisted by several female teachers, and some of the larger pupils, the flames were extinguished before much damage was done, although a large hole was burned through the floor. At the time the fire broke out there were nearly nine hundred children in the building, and the wildest consternation prevailed. During the rush to get out of the building several of the children were injured, but none dangerously. One little girl had her face lacerated severely, another had her shoulder dislocated, and a little girl named Wilkinson, had the bones of one hand severely crushed by being trampled upon. It was very fortunate that the flames were extinguished so promptly, else the building might have been destroyed, and probably some of the children perished in the flames.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—We learn that it is the intention of the ladies of the Christian Church in the Allegheny city, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., in Excelsior Hall, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, a fair and festival. The fair will continue during the week, and the proceeds will be devoted to the new church building now in process of erection on the corner of Beaver street and the North Common. At the fair, wags, ladies, toys, confectionaries. Christmas trees, children's clothing, fancy articles of all kinds, sewing machines, gentlemen's dressing gowns and slippers, &c, &c, will be offered for sale on reasonable terms. At the festival, refreshments, consisting of ice cream, fruits, oysters, coffee, candies, turkey, chicken, ham, &c., will be furnished in abundant supply to those giving them a call. The hall will be handsomely decorated with evergreens, flags and banners, and a band of music will attend in the evening.

PROVED AT LAST.—That a good toned and lasting piano can be made and sold at a very low price is fully demonstrated in the "Emerson Piano," which deserve the statement of their agents in this city, Mellor & Co., that they are the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. Made of thoroughly seasoned wood they will stand the sudden changes of our climate; and the purity and sweetness of their tone is something charming to hear. The low price at which they are sold is something extraordinary in these days, and Mellor & Co., are selling them at unusually advantageous rates, owing to the large contract they have with the manufacturer. It will pay to spend half an hour in examining them at Mellor's Warerooms, St. Wood street.

Spread the Truth!

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that; it is calumnious. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *ne plus ultra* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel, that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective far and wide. Suppose publicity were denied from this publicity. Is that any argument against it? If the public benefit has been protected, if lives have been saved; if the ranks have been strengthened and the sick restored, great good has been accomplished; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Birmingham Council.

A regular monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of Birmingham was held on Tuesday evening. Members present—Messrs. Fred. Hay, Dr. James Kerr, S. McIlwaine, B. Welker, F. Zeifell, R. Cunningham and Burgess Salisbury.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

Mr. Ilmsen, from the Finance Committee, reported that having examined the monthly report of the borough officers he found it correct.

Mr. Welker, from the Street Committee, reported that most of the fire plugs had been placed as ordered.

Mr. Ilmsen, from the committee appointed to act in conjunction with the Lincoln Hose Company, reported that they had ascertained that a good hose carriage could be purchased for seven hundred dollars, and the Committee advise the purchase of a new one.

On motion of Dr. Kerr, the Committee was continued with power to purchase a new hose carriage.

Mr. McIlwaine, from the Market Committee, reported that the floors of the Market Hall had arrived.

The same gentleman also reported that the instructions of Council in regard to extending and improving the wharf had been complied with.

Mr. McIlwaine moved that the Finance Committee be authorized to sell the old engine house on Carson street. The motion was amended by Mr. Ilmsen, which was accepted and adopted, that a committee of three, and one from the Finance Committee, be appointed, to report to Council the best mode of disposing of the property holders on Carson street, above Washington, for the paving of the street.

A petition was presented from the residents of Denman Infirm, south of Washington street, praying for the erection of a public gas lamp on said street; also a petition from the residents of Grosvenor and Washington streets, asking for the erection of a lamp at the intersection of said streets.

On motion of Dr. Kerr, public lamps were authorized to be erected at the above places; also one on the corner of Bingham and Ormsby streets, and one on the corner of Denman and Neville streets.

The following bills were presented and warrants ordered to be drawn for the amounts specified:

D. Doran, for street purposes, ... $20 00
H. Grubbs, services as night watch, ... 60 00
J. Husted, ... 60 00
F. Fogle, services as constable, ... 50 00
F. Fogle, expenses for lock up, ... 4 00
Total, ... $374 25

On motion, H. Husted, night watchman, was hereafter allowed four dollars extra compensation per month, for lighting gas lamps.

On motion of Mr. Ilmsen, the matter in reference to the renting of the wharf belonging to the borough, at present occupied by John Redman, was referred to the Wharf Committee with power to act.

On motion of Dr. Kerr, the Borough Solicitor was requested to draw up an ordinance defining the penalty and punishment for the misuse of fire plugs, and also one in regard to the liability of returned soldiers for the payment of bounty tax.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Lawrenceville Council.

The monthly meeting of the Lawrenceville council was held on Monday evening. Present—Messrs. Wiesenberger, Davison, Anderson, Wedewright, Eckstead Burgess Buffum.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Finance Committee presented the following report:

RECEIPTS.

From sundry persons, ...	$18 56 07
First ward tax, ...	2 74 32
Second ward tax, ...	2 49 12
Vehicle licenses, ...	76 10
Total, ...	$24 07 28

Expenditures by Treasurer, $24 57 08; leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $33 62. Bills presented, amounting in all to $1,076 68, and warrants were ordered to be drawn for the amounts.

Final estimate of curbing and paving Bellefountaine street, by R. Brachen, ... $12,346 00
Less amount paid, ... 5 455 05
Balance due, ... $6,891 95

A warrant ordered to be drawn for Borough street, grading and curbing $1,207 19
Less amount paid, ... 301 87
$905 62

A warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of R. Bracken for $1 600. Grading on Penn alley by Jones Dixie to date, $35.

The Street Committee reported as follows: The matter of irregular grading of sidewalks on Chestnut Street was referred to the Street Commissioner, with instructions to barricade all dangerous places.

The Finance Committee on Scales reported that the new weigh scales on the Pike, near Union Park, were erected and in good order. The Committee on Scales are now supplying a correct weighmaster for the scales on Irwait street.

The Committee on Lighting reported the grading of certain streets and alleys in the borough, which was laid over until next meeting.

The report of the Auditor was presented, which shows that the receipts of the borough to December 31st was $20,000.16, and the expenditures and debts to the same time $16,251 50, leaving the borough to be in debt $2,751 60.

The special committee appointed to make a revised plan of the borough presented their report, recommending the recommencing the grading of Semi and Franklin streets, and the location of a new street to be called Jackson, on the line of Mr. Jackson's property, through the same property, to be forty feet wide from Baxter street to Mr. Ainsley's lane. They also recommend that Ainsley street, twenty-five feet wide, and to be fifty feet in width, and to be called Ainsley street, from Main street to the river, also be changed to St. Mary's avenue; also, that Ewalt street, from Main to the river, and Washington street from the boundary street to the end of Ewalt street, be changed to Washington street from Water street to the river; also, that Bates alley from Main to Valley street. The committee request Council to appoint viewers to assess damages for the widening of Wilkins street, between Main and Meadow, and Wright street, so that the means of Wilkinsstreet be changed to Wright street, and that the width of the entrance of Burrow street would cause great inconvenience to property holders, and they would be compensated if the same was closed.

The report was accepted, when a lengthy debate ensued on the report, but upon being put to vote it was approved.

Council then adjourned.

FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—J. E. Bruner and C. H. Williams, the parties who were arrested in a charge of being "shovers" of counterfeit money, on complaint of officer Seth Wimmer, had a partial hearing yesterday before Alderman Hasbrook, and were held in the sum of three hundred dollars each for a further hearing next Wednesday. Bruner procured the required bail and was released, but Williams failed to enter the necessary security and was committed to jail. Bruner and Williams are up for the double counterfeiters, who appear to be very active in this vicinity.

TEMPERANCE.—A regular meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League was held on Tuesday evening, in Rev. Dr. Pressly's Church. Rev. Mr. Lyneh in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. V. Lucas, after which brief addresses on the subject of Temperance were delivered by Rev. Mr. Speer, of Ohio, Rev. Mr. Lynch and Rev. Mr. Hamilton. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and a number of signatures to the pledge were heard from. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Bell, and the meeting adjourned.

FENIAN MILITARY BALL.—This evening, at City Hall, an important event in our local Pandemonium takes place—no less than a grand military ball, under the auspices of the Military Company of the F. E. F. C. Owing to the events now taking place in Europe, to which soil the great Fenian scheme about to be transferred, a new life is developed in the organization that bears its name. Hence this grand ball, which will no doubt be a gathering of the *elite* in Fenian circles. Tickets admittingly a lady and gentleman one dollar.

ANDY JOHNSON ROBBED.—Startling announcement, but sadly true, robbed of all his old clothes and some new ones, his very bed even, besides a quantity of provisions. This occurred at Sharpsburg, where two steamboats, the bearing the above illustrious name, and another called the Iron City, were broken into and stripped of all the small movables in the cabins.

The owner of the Andy Johnson, Mr. Peter Coe, made information before the Mayor.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.—Why is it that the sale of the Wheeler & Wilson Maccine exceeds that of all the other machines combined? Simply because ten years' trial of them has demonstated their superiority so clearly that no prudent housewife will purchase or use any other. For particulars as to price, &c., of these machines, call on the agents, No. 27 Fifth street, who will give you every information on the subject.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY LECTURES.—The Lecture committee of the Catholic Library and Reading Room Association have perfected their arrangements for a course of lectures, to be given during the winter, and the matter column announces the names of distinguished lecturers already under engagement. Judging from the array of talent we see before us, this new Association will deserve to be successful.

THE FAIR IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—The fair which was gotten up by the ladies of Lawrenceville, for the benefit of the new Methodist Episcopal church about being erected in that borough, and which continued three days last week, netted an abundant supply to those giving them a call. The hall will be handsomely decorated with evergreens, flags and banners, and a band of music will attend in the evening.

PROVED AT LAST.—That a good toned and lasting piano can be made and sold at a very low price is fully demonstrated in the "Emerson Piano," which deserve the statement of their agents in this city, Mellor & Co., that they are the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. Made of thoroughly seasoned wood they will stand the sudden changes of our climate; and the purity and sweetness of their tone is something charming to hear. The low price at which they are sold is something extraordinary in these days, and Mellor & Co., are selling them at unusually advantageous rates, owing to the large contract they have with the manufacturer. It will pay to spend half an hour in examining them at Mellor's Warerooms, St. Wood street.

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Death Cheated.

I was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, which continued several months and terminated in suppuration. It was attended with a heavy, deep seated cough, with copious discharges of nutritious blood, &c. The course prescribed by the Indian Herb Doctor has had a miraculous effect. I gained eight pounds of flesh since I commenced his treatment.

MARGARET KEARY,
Pine street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

No charge for consultation or advice. Office, No. 24 Liberty street, between Market and Smithfield streets.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1866.

The New York market is gradually weakening, probably influenced by the fact that the gold in the Treasury will gradually be thrown on the market, either under the operation of Mr. Boutwell's bill, or by the voluntary action of Secretary McCulloch, who doubtless begins to see that the best way of regulating the gold, or any other market, is to allow the natural laws of supply and demand to regulate prices. The effect will be to gradually lighten the money market, as it will require a large amount of capital to hold the coin now in the Treasury.

—The noon quotations from the New York Board, received at the stock room of S. S. Bryan, show a slight falling off in the entire list from yesterday's rates. The following are the figures:

Gold, ...	139½
U. S. Bonds, 1881, ...	113
" 5-20's 1862, ...	107½
" " 1865, ...	107½
" " new issue, ...	106½
" 1st series 7-30's, ...	105½
" 2d and 3d series 7 30's, ...	105½
Michigan Southern, ...	81½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, ...	91½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, ...	100½
Erie, ...	69
U. S. Telegraph Co, ...	45½
Chicago and Rock Island, ...	103½
Chicago and North-western, ...	56
Reading, ...	102
Quicksilver, new issue, ...	39
Quarry Hill, ...	3 12
Smith & Parmelee, ...	2 50
Corydon, ...	2 00
Hope, ...	25
Hecla, ...	33
Pittsburg, ...	11

—The figures of the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue present the strongest possible proof of the ability of the country to sustain and pay its present debt. The total amount raised from this source of taxation is $310,999,884 17, an amount, the Commissioner informs us, within twenty two millions of the total yield of the British Empire, and far in excess of the amount raised from similar taxes in that country. This is an increase over the proceeds of the last official year of near ninety millions. An analysis of this amount presents no less cause for astonishing. The tax on iron and steel, notwithstanding its reduction, has produced $18,778,183 56, an increase of four and a half millions over last year. Petroleum pays $6,317,396, an increase of nearly two and a quarter millions; tobacco and cigars nearly sixteen millions, and incomes over four millions, while spirits, notwithstanding the evasions of the law, of which the Commissioner complains and threatens despairs, unless a self-registering still be invented, produce $37,000,000. In case of over thirteen millions; and the three months that have elapsed since the close of the fiscal year show a more than corresponding increase in the tax arising from this article. A large increase in the receipts from incomes, the growth of the returns of income tax, from $20,000,000 to $34,000,000, and though a portion of these returns arise from the larger profits in the one of previous years, the continued progress in the receipts from this source, to the enormous sum of nearly millions, cannot fail to be taken as a mark of continued prosperity. The Commissioner, in the concluding paragraph of the portion of the Report, suggests the increase of the stamp duty on bank checks to two cents.

—Copper Stocks at the Boston Boards show some improvement. Bay State Mining Co. firm at 10½@11; Copper Falls continues very active, sold at 48@48½, regular, with sales at 49 buyer 30, which is an advance of $1 per share since morning; Franklin also shows considerable animation, sales to day amounting to 500 shares at an advance of 3@8 per share; in Huron, there were also large sales (over 1,800 shares) changing hands, and closing at 40½, buyer 10 a gain of 2@3 since morning; Hancock sold at 2 and on second call at 16, which is an improvement on first, and Pewabic at 3, a gain of 2. Hancock unchanged. There was but little inquiry for the low priced Coppers, but these will undoubtedly have their turn provided the market does not experience a relapse. At the open board, Franklin sold at 6 buyer 10; Huron continued lively, closing at 41½, regular, sales of 800 shares; Pewabic steady at 3½, St. Clair advanced 1½, closing at 2½ asked; Hancock at the close were for Bay State 15½; Concord 5; Copper Falls 10; Hancock 15; Minnesota 17, and Pewabic 3½.

—The following shows the condition of the New York City Banks:

	Nov. 24,	Dec 1.	
Loans,	$97,870,435	$98,031,685	Inc. $161,250
Specie,	21,670,000	21,670,000	Same.
Circulation,	31,361,438	31,291,949	Dec. 31,489
Deposits,	72,000,000	72,000,000	Same.
Legal Tenders,	62,930,294	61,185,436	Dec. 83,796

—The following shows the totals of the average of the leading Banks of Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital,	$25,941,120	$25,941,120	
Specie,	4,000,000	3,891,000	Dec. $108,000
Circulation,	8,891,661	8,878,731	Dec. 16,931
Deposits,	20,000,000	20,000,000	Same.
Due to dep'ts,	5,042,905	5,046,441	Inc. 3,536
Due to Banks,	2,000,000	2,000,000	Same.
Loans,	32,000,000	31,925,000	Dec. 75,000
Circulation,	12,622,000	12,247,000	Dec. 374,708
Legal Tenders,	1,000,000	1,000,000	Same.
Circulation,	2,000,000	2,001,000	Inc. 64,992

The statement of averages of the banks for the past week show a decline in loans, specie, legal tenders, and deposits, and an increase in circulation. The contraction begun week before last is still continued, and is taken by the banks to prepare to meet the requirements of Treasury bonds to his purpose to control the currency. The clearings for the week amounted to $31,376,075 79, and balances, to $6,015,508 28.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, December 6, 1866. }

Business since our last has undergone but few changes, the demand being principally confined to jobbing lots to supply the every day wants of the market. Prices for most articles have a downward tendency. Our rivers are again rising, and boats have to wait some time before they can get to the wharf. Trade on the Ohio is also improving on the landing trade was not very active. Freights were dull,